# Weekly Standard

M. S. LITTLEFIELD

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Sperior to the STANDARD.

Letters must be addressed to

M. S. LITTLEFIELD.

## HOUSE AND FARM.

Dogs Sucking Eggs - A correspondent f the Country Gentleman says: Give the log a rotten egg boiled. The manner in which it should be done is this: Take the egg from the boiling water, put it in the dog's mouth and shut his jaws together crushing the egg. It must be done before he egg gets cool, so that it will burn him. le sure to let the dog see the egg when you ut it in his mouth.

Place a bone in the earth near the root of grape, and the vine will send out a leadroot directly to the bone. In its passage throws out no fibres—but when it reaches e bone, the root will entirely cover it with ost delicate fibres, like lace, each one eking a pore of the bone. On this bone vine will continue to feed as long as nuent remains to be extracted.

A Parisian paper recommends the followmethod for the preservation of eggs: solve four ounces of beeswax in eight ces of warm olive oil, in this put the tip he finger and anoint the egg all around oil will immediately be absorbed by the and the pores filled up by wax. If cept in a cool place, the eggs after two years, fill be as good as if fresh laid.

TAPIOCA BLANC MANGE.—Hali a pound of oca, soak for one hour in a pint of new lk, and then boil until quite tender. eten to taste, with loaf sugar, and if prered, flavor with either lemon, almond or silla. Put the mixture into a mould; hen cold, turn it out and serve with cusard or cream, and, if approved some pre-

A writer in the Rural New Yorker gives a ceipt to make the hair start on spots gallre, burn to a coal, pulverize and mix with og's lard to a thin paste. A few applicaons of this paste to the bare places will do

Take a sharp wire, watch your trees regu uly, and dig out the borers the moment u see signs of their work. Haul the earth bble, grass and weeds away from the own of the root so that it will be exposed you can see the enemy whenever he

VEAL OMELET. - Two pounds veal, 5 ergs crackers, grated; spoonful sage, rubbed ne; spoonful pepper; spoonful salt; teacup ills; 1-2 teacup butter. Mix well, and bake

Mulching is said to be a sure remedy for cking in fruit. In some places that exlent near, the White Dovenne, cracks so ler to prevent this, a pear grower of New sey used a thick mulch of old chips and wa-te. This application was perfectly cessful as a preventive of cracking, and Imparted a superior flavor to the fruit I smoothness to the bark.

FEED THE FRUIT TREES .- It must be apent to every reflecting person that the terial round about a fruit tree, which renimportant aid in the production of fine of any kind, must necessarily be more ss exhausted after a vine, bush or tree produced abundant crops for several ive seasons. For example: A large ar tree or apple tree will frequently yield to sixteen bushels of fruit annually. ny trees have produced more than twice quantities at one crop. After a few s, the material that the roots must plied with, in order to develop fruit will ore or less exhausted. For this reason ted to an east wind, or some atmosneric influence, when, in fact, the sole cause starvation, arising from an impoverished The remedy is to feed the roots of all ads of fruit trees with lime, wood-ashes, osum, chip-dirt, bones, fishes, and anyg that will renovate an impoverished It is evident that fruit-trees cannot duce fine fruit out of nothing, or out of h material as may be desirable for some acr purpose,—Hearth and Home.

How to Eradicate Sassafras Bushef. o the Editors of the Baltimore Ameri-Many farms are infested with sassafras es, and many plans have been adopted their destruction with little success, the the being that when they are grubbed every small root left in the ground will, e ensuing spring produce a seperate ibers increase. s ago a practical farmer, who had lour-score years, told me that if the s are grubbed the day before and the after the full of the moon in July and ay before and the day after the full of oon in August, the small roots left in ground will never germinate again. thirty years' experience, I am preparsay to all who are troubled with them. ad all other work, embrace the oppor ed during the four days I have d, and in the coming spring you may e next summer, and you shall see your ny no more. I speak from experience. Il leave others to philosophize and theupon it.

ear Reese's Corner, Kent county, Md.

on practice with persons in the wish to break a horse to harhim into a strong cart, and do any mann;" perhaps he he chance is, that, by this pencing his harness education, This may be breaking:

ural act would be to recoil uld. Of course, therefore, the heavier the weight he feels against him s the more disposed he is to recoil from it. good and well-trained cart-ho se will pu'll nty times running at an immovable obet, for this reason : he has been accustomd to find that by increased exertion he has enerally succeeded in moving an object to hich he has been attached; he therefore ways expects to be able to do this, conseill try to do so; but the novice in mess, if he feels a great weight behind, ill most probably do everything but what ought to do, which is, to resolutely set s shoulders to the collar. This fact is, in is as in all cases with horses, they should ever, if possible, be put to that which it is to do. It is quite orse should at first refuse to face collar with 500 lbs, pressing against him none would refuse to do so with 5 lbs. ie 500 lbs, therefore, should rever be tried cting to do this is one of the great causes are of the great causes.

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ROTATION OF CROPS.—Frequent attempts are made to lay down specific rules for the rotation of the crops of a farm; but there are so many circumstances which render it necessary to deviate from any fixed direc-tions, that it seems to us much more useful to state the principles upon which the ne-cessity for rotation is based, than attempt to prescribe definite rules. There are va-rious objects to be attained by means of a rotation. The most important of these are the improvement of the condition of the soil and the proper adjustment of the de-mands for labor. All other matters are incidental, although, of course, the question of the sale of crops, that is, the production of that which will yield the most money

without injury to the land, is of the utmo-It is perfectly well known by all farmers who know anything, that the raising of the same crop—unless, indeed, it be permanent pasture grasses-for many successive years on the same land injures its quality. only are certain elements of tertility that the soil contains, removed out of all proportion to the quantity of other available ele ments that the crop requires; but, as each crop is attended by its peculiar weeds and peculiar insects, these incidental drawbacks to the success of our operations are fostered in an increasing degree in proportion to the length of time during which a single crop is made. Therefore, we should constant aim to so alternate our cropping, that, while this year's crop may make an excessive demand on the phosphoric acid of the soil, that of the next year may require less of this ingredient, and more of some other;

and so that the weeds that are induced by the growth of this year's crop may, by the more thorough cultivation of the next year, be exterminated. It will be found in prac tice that the greater the number of differ crops that enter into the rotation, provided they are all such as grown with success and disposed of with certainty, the better will be the ultimate result; and especially should clover or some other deep-rooted plant find a prominent place in the shift, for these plants obtain a large amount of nutritive matter from the

subscil, which on the decomposition they yield to the surface soil, while the decay of their deeper reaching roots opens inviting channels for the descent of the roots of more delicate plants.
It is not always—indeed, not generally ossible to adopt such systems of rotation

as shall develop the greatest possible pro-ductive capacity of the land, even in those cases where the supply of manure is ample for the purpose. The reason for this is that some of the more productive crops require a arge amount of manual labor, and also that the chief labor required by too entirely diff-erent crops may fall due on the same day. It is necessary, therefore, to take into consideration the amount of labor that a given area of any crop will require at any particular period, and matters should be adjusted, so far as possible (due allowance being made for bad weather), in such a way that, from the first opening of spring until the final setting in of winter, the regular force of the farm may be constantly employed, and also the requirement for extra labor, which necessarily attends all systematic farming during certain seasons, may be surely met by the supply of transient men within reach. For stance, the raising of roots and cabbages, which are highly important, not only as vielding a very valuable addition to the

tock of winter food, but as greatly improvag the soil through their quires that a very large amount of hand-abor be done at the precise time when the getting in of hay calls for every moment's labor of the regular farm force; and, consequently, the extent of these crops must be limited almost exactly by the amount of help the neighborhood affords—due account being taken of the services of women and children, who for this work are even better

than men.—American Agriculturalist. WHEAT CULTURE,-We often ask our selves, why should not North Carolina be-come a wheat-growing State! We shall be answered doubtless that it cannot be made profitable. We very much doubt whether this answer is correct if it be intended to say that it cannot be made to pay as well as growing. Wheat growing fell into disuse before the days of railroads, mainly because of the expense of getting deof the expense of getting flour or wheat to market. Indian corn was cultivated in many parts of the State, and still is, because it could be converted into whisky, and, thus reduced in bulk, conveyed at less cost to market. It is this maize culture that has exhausted our lands, and it is imperative in order to restore our lands that it be very greatly reduced in acreage. By an improved system of farming, wheat would be again restored to its place as first in the agricultu-

ral products of the State. There is no question that the soil and climate of this State produce wheat of a supe rior quality. Our State reaching the coast and so near to the flour and grain markets by water conveyance, has the advantage over the Northwestern wheat States, and because it ripens so much earlier, can always be in the market one or two months before many distant States, while there is less liability to a failure from any cause of this crop. Take year with year we think our wheat crop is much more certain than that of the North

It only remains, then, to determine by experiment whether the quantity produced per ere can be so increased as to instify the farmers in growing wheat under all the acvantages we have pointed out. To o mind this is certain. All that is needed that our land be improved and ordinary care be had as to the seed sown, and our old State will stand high as a profitable grain growing State. We invite the attention of our agriculturists to this matter of wheat culture, and hope to see the days when our hills and vales shall be covered with luxuriant wheat that shall prove North Carolina's soil well adapted to this staple and remu-

nerative to the well to do farmer. COTTON SEED MEAL AND COTTON SEED, Chemical analysis shows that cotton seed meal is one of the richest foods now available for farm stock, while its price is relatively lower than that of any other. After coniderable experience in its use with milch cows and other animals, we are prepared to say that its effect in feeding seems fully to stain the indications of the analysis. is not well to feed it very largely; and there are authenticated instances of its having speedily produced death when given to young calves and young lambs, although sucking colts eating it from the lambs' troughs in the fields have not been injured. It is almost always necessary to teach cattle to eat it, by at first mixing a small quantity of it with other meal. Its effect on the value of manure is very great, probably even better than that of linseed meal or rape cake. A neighbor of ours used it last Spring as a manure in the hill, for corn, with excellent results. He considered the application profitable, and proposes to repeat it during the coming season. An Arkansas planter recently informed us that he regarded a bush el of hulled cotton seed as equal in value to two bushels of corn in fattening hogs. The hulled seed, from which the oil has not been expressed, must be fed even more cautiously than the meal which is deprived of the reater share of its oil,—American Agricul-

The following experiment by Mr. H. Day ton, of Alden, Erie county, N. Y., is better than a column of theorizing. His orchard of two acres and a half, which had produced very little fruit for a number of years, and most of that wormy, was carefully plowed less than two inches deep last fall, and har-rowed and cultivated two or three times in the early part of the present season. The result is, he picked last fall, over four hunhundred and fifty barrels of fine smooth ap-ples, bringing in about sixteen hundred dollars. The soil was a sandy gravel, and

had been in grass about ten years. To preserve meat, cut it in from two to four pound pieces; place the pieces in an earthen or wooden vessel; sprinkle with salt and cover with powdered charcoal. In this manner meat may be kept fresh more than fifteen days, no matter how warm the weather may be. The covering of charcoal should be from an inch and a half in thick-

ness, the thicker the better .- Kzchange. Il we know he will draw the 5 lbs., and en increase the draft by degrees. Neg-ting to do this is one of the great causes with a mixture of hen manure and water.

BENEFITS OF THE DROUTH .- In this sec tion vegetation has suffered more from drouth than any previous season in many cars. In 1865, rain was deferred to a late day in August, but the ground was more thoroughly soaked in the spring and carly summer, and consequently trees and deep-rooted vegetables did not suffer from its ef-

This season the early fruit, grass and most kinds of grain had advanced beyond the ef-fects of drouth before it came severely upon us. But much vegetation-garden crops generally, corn, carly potatoes, vine and recently set trees—have been very much in-

But now rain is again upon the earth, our fields revive our confidence in nature's econ-omy is restored, and we begin to feel that our loss in consequence of the continued drouth is not so great as our fears led us to anticipate. Indeed, there are benefits to be derived by the withholding of the rain-not merely moral benefits, but blessings of a physical character that may be traced to this ery source.
It is admitted that many diseases incident

dog-day weather are caused by the decay of vegetable as well animal matter about us During a warm and rainy period, there is ore rapid decomposition than in a dry time, and as a consequence, more malaris and its attendant diseases. In a season of drought, the waste of vegetation withers, crumbles, and is preserved from decay. Abace from fevers and similar diseases may then in part be attributed to dry weather Now that the rain has come again especial care should be exercised, and the effects of ecomposition be counteracted by disinfee tants and deoderizers.

Another benefit is the destruction of any insects injurious to vegetation. It is retty generally admitted that much advan ge comes to the cultivator in consequence of the destruction of insects and their eggs y continued dry weather.

Still another advantage, as claimed by bemists, is wrought upon the soil by con inued absence of rain, which we shall dis suss at another time in a special article.

The effects of dry weather on many preuctions of the soil are certainly beneficial producing excellent flavor in fruits, a meali ness in the potate, and equally desirable qualities in other productions.

So we might commerate other advantages rising from drought to effect the losses to ops and other disadvantages caused by the same agency. Producers are apt to look only at the losses; never or seldom at the nefits .- N. H. Farmer.

A REAL CHARM.—A young farmer found that he was getting poorer and poorer every day. He went to a friend to ask his advice This friend, with a very grave face, said: "I know of a charm that will cure all that; take this little cup, and drink from it every norning of the water you must get at the crystal spring. But remember, you must draw it yourself at five o'clock or the charm will be broken."

Next morning the farmer walked acros s fields, for the spring was at the further end of the estate. Seeing a neighbor's cows which had broken through the fence and were feeding on his pasture, he turned them out and mended his fence. The laborers were not yet at hand. When they came itering after their proper time, they were startled at seeing master up so early. "Oh," said he, "I see how it is; it comes getting up in time."

This early rising soon became a pleasant habit; his walk and cup of water gave hir an appetite for breakfast, and the people were, like himself, early at work. He saw that the advice his friend had given him was good as it was simple, for the charm that saved him was early rising.

GREASING WAGONS .- Few people fully appreciate the importance of thoroughly lu-bricating the axles, etc., of wagons and carriages, and still fewer know what are the best materials and the best methods of applying them. A well made wheel will endure common wear from ten to twenty-five years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but if this matter is not attended to, they will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes, and spoil the wheel. Tailow is the best lubricator for wooden axletrees, and castor-oil for iron. Just grease enough should be applied to the spin-dle of a wagon to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus pu on will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulder bands and nut-washers into the hub around the outside of the boxes. To oil an axle-tree, first wipe the spindle clean with a cloth wet with spirits of tur pentine, and then apply a few drops of cas-tor oil near the shoulders and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.

Cross Bred Fowls.-It is a well known fact that from a first cross between animals of different breeds, or between a pure bred animal on the one side and one of mixed blood on the other, we often obtain animals of much individual excellence, perhaps surpassing either parent in desirable qualities. It is also known that, ordinarily, such an an-imal is comparatively worthless for breeding purposes. We think these rules apply to fowls as fully as to larger animals, and that farmers might use them to advantage. A cross upon common fowls by the use of a cock of some breed of acknowledged merit, and of merit in the direction in which the common stock is deficient, often might produce fowls which either as egg producers or for the table, would equal any. And table fowls of perhaps unequalled merit can be produced by crossing two pure but entirely distinct breeds.— Western Rural.

NICE BROWN BREAD,-First, get a tin pail with a close-fitting cover, such as the bakers use. Take one common pint bowl of Indian meal, scald it, and when cool enough add two-thirds of a cup of yeast, the same of molasses, one bowl of the above measure of rye meal, and one bowl of wheat flour. Mix thoroughly, using for wetting sweet skim milk. Let it rise from eight o'clock till eleven, then set in a s'ove on two bricks, making one fire just about the ame as for apple pies; then keep a very slow fire, about one stick of wood an hour, till five o'clock. Eat it steamed or toasted and you will find that your family will eevery crumb before they will touch the

wheat bread. CHLOROPORM FOR BOTTS IN HORSES,-Dr. Gee, of Florida, says the bots in horses can be dislodged by the use of chloroform It is sometimes difficult to distinguish by ween as attack of colic and bots, but b the use of the above the question is soon se tied. A tablespoonful of chloroform screened by a couple of spoonfuls of good uncil-age, administered to the horse, will make the bots release their hold on the stomach even after having bored nearly through its

KEEPING Hogs.-Comfortable quarters and good food are of more importance in the management of swine than is generally upposed. Salt and sulphur in small quar titles prevents kidney worm, and corn soak ed in very strong lyc cures it. Hogs require sulphur, and in the winter season, carbon it is a good plan, therefore, to supply then with soft coal in the winter time which con teins both ingredients, and in the summe plenty of wild mustard will fill the bill.

TO BREAK A HORSE OF PULLING AT THE HALTER.-Procure a small rone, (about three ourth inch is best, although a strong bed cord will answer) put the middle of the rope under the horse's tail, as one would the upper, across the ropes on the back, bring he ends forward and tie so as to form th ower part of a breast collar. To hitch, put the halter strap down through the ring, and tie to the rope collar.—Rural New Yorker.

A NICE DISH FOR BREAKFAST.—Take one egg and beat it up, and a teaspoonful of salt, pour in about two-thirds of a pint of water, then slice some bread, dip it in, and fry it a little; serve warm.

Comparative Cotton Statement The Macon Ga., Telegraph says: "During the first week in Septe 1868, there were received at this point 219 bales of the crop of that year, and of this amount only 86 were sold on a basis of 25 cents for middlings, the market being dull all the week. During the first week in September, 1869, there have been received here 1,470 bales of the new crop, and of the

#### FASHIONS.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

[From Hafper's Bassar.] Fall bonnets are decidedly larger than those of last season. They are high, towering structures, in the Henri Quatre and Louis Quinze styles, and once more begin to resemble a bona fids bonnet. The frame fits the head like a close cap, and worn very far forward. A standing revers of velvet or silk is turned up at the front and at the The space between these is filled by a high Watteau puff, on which is hoped a mass of trimming, which seems to be held in place by the upright revers. Narrow ribbons tied under the chin hold the bonnet

Another style, of Quakerish simplicity, resembling an infant's bonnet in shape, has a close-fitting band in front, and a deep, flat back, or crown, falling in two or three curves below to fit over the coiffure of chatelaine braids, with reference to which it was evidently designed. The front frames the face plainly, without ornament; the back is adorned with trailing feathers and vines that hang among the low braids. This simple and elegant shape is admired in black velvet, and will probably become the favorite bonnet for the promenade The two shapes are repeated, with slight variations, in the specimen bonnet selected from the best French houses.

MATERIALS. The materials most used are plain velvet royale or uncut velvet, and gros faille-a orded silk heavier than gros grain. Satin is little used for the bonnet proper, but is abundant as trimming, in the way of tiny pipings, facings, ribbon loops and strings, Two or three shades of velvet and feathers of the same prominent colors, are used on the same bonnet, or else different materials of the same that give the varied shaded appearance that will be a teature in the winer's toilets. Uniformity of color is to be preserved, but several shades of the prevailing color will be combined to prevent monotony. For instance, a Lucifer velvet bon-net has torsades of darker ruby and feath-ers of deepest maroon; an Havana brown, is edged with satin pipings of dark leaf brown and a sky-blue royale has plumes of dark Mexique and lapis. When contrasts are used they are usually to relieve black by a gay color, or to display the warm, rich shades of red that are so largely imported this season.

The material is disposed of on the frame in every way the fancy can devise-in flat pleats all turned one way, in flutings, box-pleated ruches, carcless forcades, plaits of three stands, shirred puffs, and corrugated folds. In the style alluded to above, the velvet covers the frame smoothly, leaving the appearance of fullness to be given by

Beyond all other trimmings, feathers are used, and especially ostrich feathers. On evening and full dress bonnets the long white plume of Navarre begins at the side, cro the entire bonnet and falls below behind. The short Flizabethean feather, standing high and prominent in the centre of plainer bonnets, takes the place of the aigrette of the summer. Two or three plumes of slightly different shades, are attached at the back of other bonnets and permitted to wave over the front. Beside the variety of ostrich slender shaded plumes, alternately blue and green, white aigrettes in rosettes of black ostrich, and the eyes of peacock feathers.

FLOWERS. Flowers are not seen in the profusion that marked the summer, yet a small spray is on almost every bonnet—usually a rose spray, great full blown roses with petals apart, as if loose and about to fall. There are im-mense pansies of purple and gold, and large black marguerites with golden hearts. Quantities of leaves are made of a new metallic preparations representing all the varied tints of the forest, from the bright hues of the maple to the sombre brown of dead leaves.

THE SCARF VEIL. The scarf veil, a conspicuous feature of he new bonnets, affording an opportunity for novel and lavish arrangement of lace—a fact that delights the milliner's heart. For handsome velvet bonnets the veil is a scarf thread lace. It is fastened on one side, falls under the chin is caught up at the other side and mingled with the trimming in extricable loops and knots, and is finally pendant a yard long from the back. It is then left hanging, or is draped over the bonnet and face, according to the wearer's

Sear's of colored gauze or grenadine draped in the most capricious manner, will be greatly worn with round hats and plain bonnets. On many hats a feather and this scart forms the entire trimming. A long and abundant scarf, the full width of material, is permanently attached to the bonnets in pulls across the top, and sometimes a kind of bag is formed at the back for the low braids of the coiffure, whence this scarf is carried over the face to be fastened by a jet pin on the left shoulder, or low down be-

## FASHIONS FOR MEN. Fall and Winter Styles.

From the New York Post, Sept. 4 The fashion for frock coats during the coming fall and winter will be the Prince Albert style, double-breasted and short in the skirt, which has been worn during the past season. It will be even somewhat more abbreviated than hitherto. The colors are to be blue, black, blive or brown, as may be desired. Entire suits of English and Scotch black and gray plaids will also be in vogue. A similar frock coat will be worn for evening half dress suits in making calls,

&c., the materials being meltons and plain dark beavers of various shades. The full dress evening suit for receptions and small gatherings still consists of black dress coat, with black yest and black pan taloons. The ball and ope a costumes are to be composed of blue, olive or claret dress coat, with buttons to match of similar colors a white vest, and light plaid pantaloons To this decided innovation over the late funereal garb a few adventurous spirits may

add brass buttons, in the style of twenty five years ago.

Overcoats will be in the sack style, single breasted and with fly tronts. The materials are to be of meltons, fur beavers, chinchillas, and other rough materials. For sporting and driving coats and vests velveteens will have the preference, the colors being brown, dark green or olive, and

pantaloons of light shades. Pantaloons will continue in the present somewhat tight style, fitting in the same manner round the boot, but will be less striped at the side than formerty. The ma-terial will be chiefly gray plaids.

Vests for day wear will be of the presen gay and varied colors, cut low, with plain rolls. The light fancy vestings, for day or evening, will be of white cashmeres and kelseys, full and double-breasted, in the English style, and buttoned high. sively evening wear they are to be cut low, with three buttons and rolling collar.

The materials used in the more extensive establishments will continue to be largely foreign, but more American cloth will be used than hitherto, especially for pantaloons. Foreign manufactures can be well imitated, especially in pantaloon materials, even with our inferior wool, and for ready made cloth-

Neckties will be both white and black, as

Silk hats will be much similar to the style of last spring, with low, belled crowns, and brims rather broad, but they will be, if anything, slightly lower—more of the bell shape, and with a greater curve in the rim. Of the low-crowned hats the broad, straightprimmed Wharton style, of smoke color, is to be much worn, with a wide, contrasting black band, resembling mourning. The other numberless styles of hats in use will continue of the same pattern, and as varied as beretofore.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not responsible for the views of

All Communications intended for publica tion must be accompanied by the name of the ruthor. The name will not be publishedunless by request—but the require it as a quarantee of good faith.—EDITOR OF STANDARD: For the Sindard. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter From Scotland.

EDINBOROUGH. More than twelve hundred years ago, the city of Edinborough was Edinborough castle. me two hundred years later St. Giles church is supposed to have been in existence and early in the twelfth century, Holyrood Abbey was chartered. Not long afterwards Edinborough was selected by the Papal Le-gate as a place for the General Assembly of the Scotican Church. It is probably owing to this fact that it soon after became the fountain head for the dispensation of justice and the depository of the principal records and royal regalia; then the seat of parlia-ment of the Bruce and finally the capital of the Kingdom.

The places of principal interest for the tourist historically inclined are the Castle and Holyrood Palace. The castle is more than twelve hundred

cears old-that is, what remains of it-and the old Roman red brick are mixed with the stones that compose these ancient walls. But the whole castle is now little more than a modern fortress with a regiment or two of soldiers, a few batteries of artillery and an armory of thirty thousand stand of arms, Most of the buildings have been modified and improved and some have been removed entirely to give place to others better adapted to comfort and convenience; in many places old walls have been torn away and new ones built, so that we have no longe the Edenborough Castle of the days of Do glas. The chapel of Queen Margaret is still standing. The walls are ancient, though the flooring and windows are modern, and place of some which were crumbling away with age. The chapel is a narrow arch, measuring some 20x12 feet. We do not remain long in this sepulchre, this monument of the dead and of a dead past. We are soon out again in the fresh air and a loveseene is before us. We are three hundre and elehty-three feet above the level of the sen. To the North and West, looking

over a vast expanse of hill and dale, the hazy highlands melt into the sky; hard by are Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags; at our feet sparkles the Firth and to the East rolls the German Ocean; all around and beneath us lies Ed-inburgh town with its spires and lofty gables. Our guide now shows us into Queen Mary's bed chamber. It is a tiny, tidy little room Here James was born, which opens throug the outer wall, the anxious mother let down the infant monarch by night in a baske more than three hundred feet, where friends received him and carried him to Stirling to be baptized in the faith of the Stewarts Here too are exhibited the toyal arms of Scotland, which Sir Walter Scott discovered after they had lain for so long a time for-

tten and given up for lost.

We leave the castle, pass under the port-culis, cross the drawbridge over the Nevat and are outside the walls on Castle Hill, with our faces turned toward High Street We turn to the right to pay the University we turn to the right to pay the University a visit. It is Saturday, and there are no lectures and no lecture rooms open, so we must content ourselves with a look at the library, which is also the great examination room for the students in solido. This is a magnificent room—198 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth and 50 feet in height, containing over 200,000 volumes. There is a row of busts extending on each side from one end of the room to the other. Sir William Hamilton's is the fourth on the left. Dugald Stewart is the last on the left. About the middle is Blair's and immediately opposite is that of Thomas Carlyle, late Rector, but no longer Rector of the University.

We pass back into High Street, on way to Holyrood Palace and pass the house of John Knox. We think the canny Scot wants to charge a little too much for going in, and we decline the honor. In Of the mineral productions in Western North Carolina, there is no end. Water privileges the first story of the building, a young woman sells a villainous article of pig tail chewing tobacco for a "penny a cut." After passing Leith Wynd, High Street becomes Canongate. We keep down Canongate, and at the extremity of the street we pass the prison—the home of unfortunate debtors. There are several anxious looking women, some of them with children, and some little girls, not very well dressed, hang ing about the doors. Perhaps they are ho ping for something to "turn up." But the not see their friends inside, and the war den is too much accustomed to such scenes to be troubled in any degree by their dis

tress. Prom Canongate we cross an open square with a fountain in the centre. We pass an outer gate and we are in the Courtyard of Holyrood Palace,
On the left we enter the picture gallery of

the Scotish Kings. There are other por-traits there beside kings. But at all events, here are all the kings from the worthy Fergysivs I. (from which probably our mod-ern name of "Ferguson" is derived) 330 before Christ, down to Prince "Charlie," who gave the ladies a ball in these apart nents in 1745, and then went "o'wre th water. At the left end of the gallery, one step ou

to the left, then a right angle left again, and we pass into the ante-room. It was once Lord Darnley's. Passing through this we enter the reception room. Lord Darn-ley's rooms still retain enough of the old furniture, paintings and tapestry to show the taste of that luxurious nobleman. If we pass out of this reception room into a cabinet on the right, we find the most exquisite of all little bed-rooms. This, too, was Darnley's. In the side of the wall there is an iron wicket, and through the bars we can see a narrow stair-case leading upwards. We will see the other end of the stair-case before we leave the palace. Queen Mary's rooms are just overhead. We visit them, not by way of the private stair-case, for that s closed now, but by the great castle stair way. Arrived upon the threshhold of the ill-fated Queen's reception room, a quick eye and a vivid imagination may detect the stains of the blood of the murdered Rizzio. We go into the audience room. The persons in attendance assure you that every hing now is exactly as it was when Queen Mary held her levees there. You will be convinced that this is not true from the fact Mary that there is a bed standing in the room. The door, too, has been patched several times, and the flooring repaired. The ceil-ing is unquestionably old. From the audience room we pass through an ante-room and then into the sancta sanctarum, Queen Mary's bed room. The bed stands in the right hand corner of the room from the en-trace. The stead is high-posted with a high and antique carved head board. The furniture is of the richest character, but all crumbling to decay. The pillows are emcrimbling to decay. The pillows are em-broideried sattin, the over covering is crim-son inwrought with gold. A wire railing surrounds the bed to protect it from the touch of the profane. This corner of the room is hung with tapestry. In this room we see the veritable old fashioned high backed chairs, which were mode in Mary's time; also her delicate table and stand and

willing to take him for a juror." This story reminds a cotemporary of another, which establishes a precedent for a dog sitting as associate on the judicial bench. On one occasion, Curran, the great orator, pleading before an Irish judge, stopped suddenly in his speech. "Go on, Mr. Curran, I am listening," said the judge. "I thought," said the lawyer, with a significant look at a huge Newfoundland dog that the magistrate was fondling. "I thought your lordships were fondling, "I thought your lordships were consulting." Mark Twain thus describes, in the Buffa Express, a remarkable citizen of that place John Wagner, the oldest man in Buffalo the twe looking glasses. We had almost forgot to mention that, in the wall, under the tapestry, near Mary's bed, is an iron wicket which opens upon a private staircase. It is the other end of the private staircase that we saw in Lord Darnley's bed chamber. 104 years—recently walked a mile and a half in two weeks. He is as cheerful and bright as any of those other old men that charge around so in the newspapers, and is in every way as remarkable. Last Novem-ber he walked five blocks in a rain storm, Everything is crumbling to decay. We leave the palace, taking a look at the ruined chapel, where the starlings are flying in troops, and making their nests in the hol-lows and arches of the Gothic windows and without any shelter but an umbrella, and cast his vote for Grant, remarking that be had voted for forty seven Presidents—which was a lie. His "second crop of rich brown hair" arrived from New York yesterday, and he has a new set of teeth coming—from Philadelphia. He is to be married next week to a girl 102 years old, who still takes in washing. They have been engaged eighty years, but their parents persistently refused their consent until three days ago." The Greenville, Texas, Herald gives an ac count of the murder of Mr. Matthews, near that place, by a young man named Pope, who went into the field where Mr. Matthews was plowing unarmed and defenseless, and shot him down, killing him instantly. He

Population of the Globe.

Letter from Charlotte.

ing, like the child by being born, was placed there without its consent; hence is not chargeable as a set-off of No. 3's claims. The advocates of No. 3 have our sympathy,

The advocates of No. 3 have our sympathy, and we hope if die they must, they will die game. The objections to No. 4 we think less reasonable than any. It is true we have in that ward the Court House; but it is by no means as handsome as some we have seen, though it does very well as a Temple of Justice. But "an old citizen" thinks No. 1 is the place, and so do we. There are no very extensive public buildings in this ward. True, the citizens subscribed very liberally towards the Charlotte Female Institute, and never got much in return. But

Institute, and never got much in return. But

this is a great "institution," and, if it never pays, the fine building ought to be sufficient to satisfy tax-payers for all they have done for it. We are in favor of baving it located

on No. 1, for the further reason, that nearly all our family groceries are located in that part of the city, and such trade as beef, pork, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., are so ac-customed to going on that part of Trade street known as "Cotton Town," that they

would as readily take to the Market Hous

as a duck to water. Another reason is, we want it built on the vacant lot in the rear of

Lowingwood's store, and we want that nest of wooden buildings on Trade street, be-

ween Oate's and Davidson's brick blocks

emoved to make room for it. Other mor

weighty and substantial reasons might be adduced, but for the present we must close. The Radical Democrats will hold a Con-

rention on Tuesday next in this city, to

Judge Osborne, deceased. Who among the

aspirants will get the nomination, deponent knoweth not. We have heard the names of

Reid mentioned, as quite prominent for the

The Republicans will hold a Convention

on Saturday, the 18th to nominate a candidate. We hope peace and harmony may prevail. We are going to support the nominee at all hazards, for we are satisfied be

All quiet in the Mayor's Court. Only

We need in the western portion of our State 500,000 emigrants. We need work

shops, factories, and every form of industry. Our climate is fine, the air pure and bracing

and the scenery varied and magnificent. In

climate, soil, production, and pasturage, North Carolina has no equal; and is singu-larly fortunate over all her sister States of

epidemic diseases. Beautiful streams run through our valleys, and drain the country

perfectly. The land here has been regularly

cultivated a half a century without manure

and yet is as productive as when first bro-ben. Our cultivation has been not only slovenly but exceedingly superficial; still, the yield is abundant. Every farmer with

good seasons makes plenty. We are anxious to see experiments made at farming on strictly scientific principles upon the best lands, and from the little we know of the

matter we confidently predict a result not dreamed of by any of the people of the South. The grape grows luxuriantly everywhere, and needs but culture to

like the rose with their luscious fruit

Peaches and apples grow finely on the up-lands, and the small fruits on all lands.

Stock-raising may be made very profitable

as the mountains abound in grasses, which afford an excellent pasturage during winter.

are so plenty that there can not probably be found a single place within the limits of some of our western counties that would be

five miles from a stream of sufficient fall and

We hope soon to see the tide of emigra-tion flowing in this direction. What other State can boast of a better climate; a richer

more productive soil ? Why don't the poor

on any time and terms; improved farms can be bought from three to ten dollars per acre,

on liberal conditions, and rented at from

two to three dollars per acre, or for one-third

and one-quarter of the crop. This is no idle

talk. We wish to see our country prosper, and emigration alone can make it so,—Ashe-

Charleston.

It is a matter of interest to note the rela-

tive progress made by the different South-ern States in the way of recuperation from the disastrous effects of the war. Probably

no State in the South was crippled more se

riously than South Carolina, and for a con-

derable time after the close of the war the

ousiness of Charleston, its chief city, seem-

ed utterly paralyzed, while it began to re

vive with more or less animation at other points. During the last business year, how-

ever, South Carolina seems to have taken a

start that promises to put her again in the way of prosperity. The Courier, in making a retrospect of the year, notes with satisfac-

tion the increasing strength of their finan-

cial position and the better condition of the

banks, founded upon the favorable crops and good prices, and the establishment and

energetic development of many new branches of industrial pursuit. The following is

the estimated value of exports from Charles

ton during the coming season :- Cotton, Uplands, 300,000 bales, at \$100 per bale, \$30,

000,000; cotton, Sea Island, 15,000 at \$200 per bale, \$3,000,000; rice, 45,000 tierces,

\$2,500,000; phosphates, 30,000 tons, \$800,000; naval stores, 75,000 barrels, \$250,000

lumber and timber, 20,000,000 feet, \$200, 000; domestics and yarns, 15,000 bales, \$2

000,000; sundries \$1,000,000. Total \$39,

A few days since, in the Supreme Court

at Lockport, N. Y., a dog occupied the seat of an absent juryman. The presiding judge turned to the counsel, and remarking that all the seats in the jury box were filled, ask-

ed was he willing to proceed? The counsel looking at the dog, remarked that, "while that fellow might do for a judge, he was not willing to take him for a juror." This story

250,000.

flack here, when lands and stock go a beg

water to turn a merchant mill.

ging, and labor is king? Land i

the vineyards bud and blosson

South in her entire exemption from

J. S., Jr.

will be a good man.

few trivial cases since our last.

John L. Brown, John E. Brown, and -

There are on the globe 1,288,000,000 DEAR STANDARD: Just now, the most interesting topic is, "Where are we going to locate the Market House." Every citizen ouls, of which, 360,000,000 are of the Caucasian race 552,000,000 are of the Mongol race. 190,000,000 are of the Ethiopian race. 176,000,000 are of the Malay race. to locate the Market House." Every citizen wants it in his own ward, and on the next lot to his own. "An ofe Citizea" thinks it ought to be located in the first ward, as it is the neglected one; while No. 2 has the N. C. and C. C. & A. Railroad depots. No. 3 the Mint, and No. 4 the Court House.

Now all this is true, and many more objections might be used against Nos. 2, 3 and 4. First then, in addition to the depots there is a building known as the N. C. Military Institute, or Mecklenburg Female College. This building cost our citizens a vast amount of money, and has been of but little profit. This we think ought to satisfy No. 2. Next No. 3 has the Mint. This building, like the child by being born, was placed

1,000,000 are of the Malay race.
1,000,000 are of the Indo-American race.
There are 3,642 languages spoken, and
1,000 different religions.
The yearly mortality of the globe is 33,333,333 persons. This is at the rate of 91,554 per day, 3,730 per hour, 62 per minute.
So each pulsation of the heart marks the lecease of some human creature.

The average of human life is 33 years. One-fourth of the population dies at or fore the age of seven years. One half at or before 17 years. Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years, one in 500 attains the age of 90, and one in 100 lives to the age of 60. Married men live longer than single ones.

In 1,000 persons 95 marry, and more mar-iages occur in June and December than in any other month of the year.

One-eighth of the whole population is Professions exercise a great influence on longevity. In 1,000 individuals who arrive at the age of 70 years, 43 are priests, orators white gneakers; 40 are agriculturists, 33

are workmen, 32 are soldiers or military emloyes, 29 advocates or engineers, 27 pro-essors, and 24 doctors. Those who devote their lives to the proongation of that of others die the soonest.

There are 336,000,000 Christians.

There are 5 000 000 Israelites. There are 60,000,000 Asiatic religionists There are 190,000,000 Mohami There are 300,000,000 Pagans. In the Christian churches: 170,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic. 75,000,000 profess the Greek faith. 80,000,000 profess the Protestant.

The Two-Headed Girl. The wonderful two-headed girl is still on exhibition in New England. She sings over the rest of her sex, for she never has to stop talking to eat, and when she is not eating she keeps both tongues going at once. She has a lover, and this lover is in a quandary, because at one and the same mo she accepted him with one mouth and re-jected him with the other. He does not know which to believe. He wishes to sue for breach of promise, but this is a hopeless experiment, because only half of the girl has been guilty of the breach. This girl has two heads, four arms, and four legs, but only one body, and she (or they) is (or are) seventeen years old. Now is she her own sister? Is she twins? Or, having but on sister? Is she twins? Or, having but one body, (and consequently but one heart,) is she strictly but one person? If the above named young man marries her will he be guilty of bigamy? This double girl has only one name, and passes for one girl-but when she talks back and forth at herself with her two mouths, is she soliloquizing Does she expect to have one vote, or two Has she the same opinions as herself on all subjects, or does she differ sometimes? Would she feel insulted if she were to spit in her own face? Just at this point we feel n her own face? Just at this point we compelled to drop this investigation, for it is rather too tangled for us.—Buffalo Express.

Homicide in Ringgold. a Revenue officer, with headquarters at Dal-ton, arrested a man named Deadman, who was running an illicit distillery in the neighborhood of Ringgold. Deadman resisted being arrested very strenuously, but finally submitted. Subsequently, however, he made an effort to escape, and was in the act of running away, when Whittemore fired, with the intention, he says, of causing him to halt, although Deadman was about forty yards away when the shot was fired, it took effect in his body and he fell. Whittemore assisted him to his house and called in surgical aid, after which Whittemore came down to his home in Dalton. Later in the day a dispatch was received at Dalton from Ringgold, stating that Deadman was dead, and ordering the arrest of Whittemore. The arrest was made, and on Tuesday night the Sheriffs of Catoosa and an adjoining county came down to Dalton and, with the aid of the Sheriff of Whitefield county, took Whittemore back to Ringgold. The examination was to have come off yesterday, before the civil authorities of Catoosa county.—Atlanta

Another Sensation for Ningara-Flitting Across on Wings.

The boldest and most scientific feat yet performed at Niagara is promised before the season closes by a daring fellow who proposes to cross the river without the emp ment of any such safeguard as an 'under-shot' velocipede, and, in fact, he will even dispense with the rope. This new miracle, who, we presume, will claim the distinction of the "Canadian Sinbad," designs taking an arial flight across the chasm on wings; and as wild as such an attempt would seem, and as wild as such an attempt would seem, we can state as a positive fact that the apparatus is now being constructed in this city for that purpose. We are not yet informed what sort of practice the new professor has been pursuing, or concerning the principleof his flying appurtenances, but it would probably be advisable for him to take a small flutter over the Dundas marsh before doing Niagara.—Hamilton (Ont.) Times.

California Opium Raising. It is understood that agriculturists in Cal-ifornia are now turning their attention to the raising of opium. The poppy plant it is found grows there without cultivation, and the gathering of the juice of the heads, of which opium consists, is as simple an op-eration as the making of maple sugar. Raw opium is worth about \$20 a pound, it will be seen that the pecuniary inducements to embark in the business are very great. But comes up the moral question involved in it. The principal use of the drug is that of producing intoxication, and the chief market for it is China, where it is as great a scourge as whisky is here. Would the money made out of the insane appetite of the miserable Chinese opium eaters and smokers be such as a decent man would like to pocket?

Singular Circumstance. A late letter from Richmond says :- "Many of the clms, locusts and maples of Holly wood have been entirely stripped of their bark, and consequently killed by some strange and undiscovered process. Al-though every particle of the bark has been carried off, and the trees cleanly stripped from the ground to a length of six or seven feet, marks of some kind of animal teeth are left on the body, seeming to have been imprinted there in knawing and pulling. The grave-diggers regard the matter rather superstitiously, especially as not one of the thousands of visitors who have puzzled their brains in theorizing about the matter has offered a probable solution. No horse, cattle or bad dogs are allowed to enter the grounds.

one of the observers sent out to Kentucky to observe the late college of the sun re-quested an old negro living near his obser-vatory to watch carefully his big flock of hens, for at 4:45 they would go to roost. After the eclipse was over he came, evidently much excited. "How was it?" said the Doctor. "Beats de debbil," said the negro, "When the darkness come ebery chick'n run for the hole in the barn. De fust ones got in, and de next ones run ober one anudder, and de last ones dey just squat right down in de grass. How long you know disting was a comin'?" "Oh, I reckon we knew it more than a year," said the Doctor. "Beats de debbil! Here you away in New York know'd a year ago what my chick'ns York know'd a year ago what my chick'ns was gwine to do dis bery afternoon, an' you nebber see de chick'ns afore nudder!"

A bright youth who was guilty of some offence was told by his father to go into the next room and prepare himself for a severe flogging. The parent carried his horsewhip into the room to inflict chastisement, and found that the youngster had an immense hump on his back. "What on airth have you got on you back?" asked the wonder-ing sire. "A leather apron," replied John, "three double. You told me to prepare my-

One of the Mrs. Brigham Young

One of Brigham Young's wives has re-cently arrived from Salt Lake, accompanied by her daughter, and purposes spending a few days in this city. The person in ques-tion is rather a notable woman among the Mormons, and is frequently mentioned in books concerning that people. She was the wife of a well known Boston merchant by the name of Cobb, but becoming infaby the name of Cobb, but becoming infa-tuated with Mormonism a few years ago ran away from her husband, taking her daughter away from her husband, taking her daughter with her. The girl was dressed as a boy in order to facilitate her escape. Brigham Young took Mrs. Cobb as one of his wives, claiming that he had power to divorce her from her husband. Her daughter, Charlotte Cobb, grew up quite pretty, and for a long time was a favorite belle among the Mormons. She refused until lately all profers of marriage, but within a few weeks has become the fourth wife of a prosperous Mormon merchant by the name of Godbe. Mormon merchant by the name of Godbe. She says she had a revelation that she should marry him. This is the first instance, we believe, in which a Mormon woman has claim-ed to have had a revelation. The happy husband is expected shortly to join his new bride, but he will not probably bring his other wives with him. The other three-quarters of the household establishment will be left behind, as it would create too much of a sensation to see a man walking down Montgomery street in company with four wives. That style of barnyurd fowl performance has at present to be confined to Salt Lake City and other Mormon towns.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The attractions of the South.

No man who has traveled through the Southern States of the Union—and especial-ly the great belt stretching from the Poto-mac by Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery and Jackson, onward to the Mississippi—will be unwilling to admit that he has passed over a region of country whose natural attractions and charms could not be surpassed in any part of the world. Whether the traveler be enamored of a soft gental and equitable climate—of a region that lies high and dry, and is exceedingly healthy—of fruit trees, plants and flowers, rich, varied and perrennial—of a soil that is fertile in the highest degree, and productive of the greatest diversity of useful, wholesome, and profitable articles of consumption and commerce—he will admit that in no respect could even his imagination rise higher than the actual facts that have come under his experience and observation. -N. Y. Times.

Strange Affair-A Desperado Hangs

Himself to Escape Lynching. A special dispatch to the Leavenworth Times from Sheridan, Kansas, says that at Times from Sheridan, Kansas, says that at Pond City, on Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, John Langford was taken out by the vigilance committee to be hung for his crimes. On ascertaining his certain fate he told them he did not want them to hang him, and that he would hang himself; so he pulled off his boots, put the rope round his neck, climbed the tree and jumped off. Before doing this he acknowledged to killing it was and said if he had his fate nost. six men, and said if he had his fate post-poned a few days he would have killed as many more. Langford was about twentytwo years old, and was half Indian. He had led a desperate life all over the border.

The Wrong Heaven. A minister of fine descriptive powers was on one occasion preaching about heaven, and, to show the absurdity of Emanuel Swedenborg on the subject, drew a graphi picture of the Swedenborgian heaven, with its beautiful fields, fine horses, cows, and pretty women; and in the midst of his glow-ing description, a good old sister, carried away with the scene went into raptures and exclaimed: "Glory, glory, glory!" The preacher was so disconcerted that he paused seeming hardly to know what next to do, till the presiding elder in the stand behind him cried out to the shouter: there, sister; you are shouting over the wrong heaven "

Hindoo suttee, the massacre of his widows on the death of an African king, and the other heathen horrors of which the public have heard and read much, pale their inef-fectual fires in comparison before the super-stition of some of the Russian fanatics. In the province of Saratoy, some travelling preachers convinced the ignorant peasants that suicide by fire was the only road to salvation. Consequently no less than seven-teen hundred inhabitants of one village burned themselves in their wooden houses, The figures seem incredibly large, and we trust that the story is much exaggerated. Yet it is certain that Russia is full of superstitions well calculated to lead to such deplo-rable results. The established Greek Church seems impotent to avert them. Just what the civil authorities are doing we are note

told. The Cleveland Plaindealer is responsible for the following: "Hon. John T. Dewees, member of Congress from North Carolina, has been stopping in Cleveland a few days with his father-in-law, Mr. John Drum, on Pine street. Passing through Superior St., and observing a one-legged soldier giving curb-stone concerts on an organ that had evidently seen better days, he asked the man at the crank if he wanted to sell out. The reply was in the affirmative. Name your price, said Mr. Deweese. The ex-soldier did so, and received the cash in hand. Mr. Deweese called an expressman and sent the ear grater to the residence of Mr. Drum, where it is to be preserved as a relic of the

war by a "grateful Republic." The little Princess Felicia, said to be the smallest girl of her age on the continent, is still the great sensation in Paris. She is only fifty centimetres high. On her arrival in Paris she was taken immediately to the Empress, who put her into her work-basket and carried her to the Emperor's room. The girl was placed on Napoleon's writing table, on which she promenaded and danced for a while, and closed the performance, to the great amusement of the Emperor, by turnng a somersault. She is only seven years old, and the physicians who have examined her predict that she will yet grow about eight or ten centimetres, when she will be about two feet high.

to a music hall not long since, in London, and returned home singing a song he heard there about " Mary Ann." A country woman of his, named Mary Coghlan, had a baby who had been christened Mary Ann. She thought he was ridiculing her child, and, after some words had passed between them on the subject, she went in doors, put Mary Ann to bed, and returned to the street armed with a poker, with which she beat Driscoll on the head so severely that he hes been ill ever since, and is not likely to be convalescent for any time.

The Southern Argus, (Selma,) says the all parts of Alabama is heard the story vield of cotton is falling snort of all expectations indulged in three weeks ago. To the middle of July, or later, the crop was backward—full two weeks behind average seasons. August 1st to 10th, it came for-ward rapidly, and the prospect was most encouraging. Then came the change. Drouth, worms, rust, rot all together, blight-ing the sanguine hopes of the planters. The ing the sanguine hopes of the planters. The yield in this section will be full twenty-five per cent. less than was calculated upon one month ago by the most experience prudent cultivators.—Meridian, Miss. Gastle.

A Senator from one of the mountain die. tricts of Tennessee on his arrival at Nashville to take his seat, put up at a first class hotel, when the following occurred on tak-ing his seat at the table: Senator to servant "Tea." Servant, "What kind of tea?" Sen-ator, "Store-tea, by —; do you suppose I come here to drink sassafrax?

A Mobile sexton offers a discount to pat-San Francisco is exporting silk worm self for a severe flogging, and I guess Pve done the best I could!"

"turee double, You told me to prepare myson on account of the dullness of the sense son occasioned by the unusual healthfulness of the city.